lichkeit of the German account, it will bear favorable comparison with it as to scope and general treatment, and it is decidedly more suggestive.

The author is not one of those who regard the Monroe Doctrine as an "obsolete shibboleth." In earlier essays Professor HART has written much about the doctrine and in this book are amplified the principles which he had formerly sketched. The foundation is the "Doctrine of the Two Spheres," American and European. The declaration of 1823 was based upon a set of conditions which were transitory, it is true, but they gave rise to a "Doctrine of Permanent Interest" which has taken protean shapes—Polk Doctrine, Grant Doctrine, Blaine Doctrine, Olney Doctrine. Each differed from the Monroe-Adams declaration, but each having a common factor based upon the original idea, became effective because linked with a doctrine of permanent interest to the United States. It has no doubt been unevenly applied, but "it is simply a re-statement of a time-hallowed European and Asiatic principle." This statement recalls the association, made by the late Charles Francis ADAMS, of the Monroe Doctrine and Mommsen's Law. One conclusion deserves to be quoted: "Briefly put, the Monroe Doctrine is a formula which expresses a fact, not a policy. The fact is inherent in the political geography of the Americas and in the conditions of modern warfare. Even so peaceful a country as the United States, which desires no war and is bound to suffer heavily from any war in which she engages, whether victorious or defeated, may not have the choice. Peace can be maintained only by convincing Germany and Japan, which are the two powers most likely to be moved by an ambition to possess American territory. But the United States will defend her interests even though they seem at first only indirectly affected. If we are not prepared to take that ground, the Monroe Doctrine is dead." *Ergo,* preparedness, lest like some other doctrines put forth by the United States in the not distant past, it is a paper doctrine only. The Monroe Doctrine must be interpreted in terms of the world as it is.

J. S. R.

PROBLEMS IN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, by Henry Winthrop Ballantine, Professor of Law in the University of Wisconsin. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.; 1915; pp. l, 363.

The substance of this volume can be best described in the words of the author, as, "a collection of concrete problems, arranged for study, review, and class-room discussion, in connection with case-books, text-books, or lectures with reference notes." Its aim is to furnish to students "more thorough drill in the actual application of the authorities and principles of law which they are studying to varied situations and sets of fact."

The greatest problem which confronts the teacher himself is that of inducing the students to think. Most teachers have come to realize that law is not, after all, a body of principles, already formulated somewhere in the reports, and needing merely to be applied to the facts in hand; but that it is a progressive development of new principles (or, if one choose, new applications of the one Blackstonian principle, "that man should pursue his own

true and substantial happiness") constantly going on. Most of them, it is safe to assume, train along this theory by having the student reason, deductively, to the proper adjudication of cases put to him—*de novo,* so far as he is concerned.

In the writer's opinion, this training in reasoning from known principles, or adjudications, to new ones, will become eventually even more fundamental in legal instruction. The difficulty in present methods, however, is that the hypothetical cases are put to students in class, where whatever real reasoning they do in answer must be extemporaneous. Future case-books will undoubtedly contain some, at least, of these problems to be pondered over in advance of class. Mr. BALLANTINE's book is a long step in this direction, a volume wholly of these problems with references to decided cases by which the answers may be checked and corrected to accord with practice—and presumably, therefore, with reason.

For the student who will use it, the book is an invaluable aid toward a true ability in deductive ascertainment of adjudications which are "according to law," and, in consequence, it would be of greater worth in preparation for examinations of the better law-schools than any "quizzer" the writer has even seen.

For the teacher who has not time or facility to work out hypothetical problems of his own, the book furnishes a most usable source of supply, with reference to authority on which to support the answers. J. B. W.